



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NARRATIVES FROM THE WAR

IN CHARGE OF

ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

A private letter from England thus describes one of the war hospitals there:

In this little village of Newington, three and one-half miles from Folkestone, is a beautiful mansion, standing in large grounds in most glorious scenery. The owners of this lovely place, Beechborough Park, Sir Arthur and Lady Markham, have turned out of it and given up the whole as a hospital for wounded soldiers, more especially for Canadians. It is called The Queen's Canadian Hospital, the doctors and nurses are all Canadians. Such a lovely, sumptuous home of a hospital! There are no large wards but cosy bed rooms with a few men in each, glorious dining and recreation rooms; bath rooms and lavatories have been added. There is a simply perfect dressing room, X-ray room and everything else that money can buy. There are at present fifty-five patients, two resident physicians, ten or twelve graduate nurses assisted by two or three volunteers from the neighborhood. The nurses wear a pretty brown uniform, with soft white muslin collars. One patient said it was like Paradise there and another said it was worth while being shot to be taken to such a place.

The American Episcopal Church in Munich, besides aiding in the support of the splendid hospital of the American colony, feeds one hundred destitute children three times a day.

The Prince of Wales has conferred the insignia of the order of St. John of Jerusalem on two French nurses, Sister Benoit and Mlle. Juliette Caron, for their care of British wounded at a village in the district of Senlis, France.

There are 40,000 Belgians living in London. They publish a daily paper, the *Indépendance Belge*, and sell 30,000 copies. The Criterion has become a Belgian theatre, with a Belgian company, acting Belgian plays. The exiled Belgian engineers have established a Civil Institute. The Belgian doctors gather at King Albert's Hospital in Store Street and the Belgian lawyers in Hanover Square. Regent Street and the Strand have become the focus of Brussels in London.

Malta will be used as a hospital base for the troops of the allies wounded in the operations in the Dardanelles. A number of government elementary schools and large private dwellings have been requisitioned in Valetta, the chief town.

It is stated that in England women are employed as clerks in the censor's office and in other government work hitherto performed by men. It is said a million women are ready to take men's places.

It is reported from Berlin that scores of German physicians have volunteered to serve in concentration camps where there has been a virulent outbreak of "spotted fever" among the Russian military prisoners. Seven German doctors died of the disease and a call for assistance brought many volunteers.

In proportion to her population Newfoundland has sent more soldiers to the front than any other British dominion.

The British Surgeon-General, Sir Alfred Keogh, was so impressed by the work of the women doctors in their hospitals in Paris and Boulogne that he invited Dr. Flora Murray and Dr. Garrett Anderson to go to England and take charge of a hospital of five hundred beds. The invitation was accepted. The new hospital will be staffed entirely by women, female orderlies working under the sisters.

An English paper says all the wounded have borne testimony to the extraordinary devotion and gallantry of the regimental stretcher bearers and the bearer parties, they have worked under the trail of shrapnel and machine gun fire until they dropped from sheer exhaustion.

The Baroness Von Ettner of Vienna gave up her residence, Castle Gratz, on the Austrian-Polish frontier, for use as a hospital. She herself as a Red Cross nurse cares for the wounded.

Applications at the rate of one hundred a day are being received in Paris from women motorists, aviators and balloonists desirous of joining the newly-formed ambulance brigade of the French women's automobile club. The object is to have as many military ambulances as possible driven by women chauffeurs, in order to release the men at present driving them for service on the firing line. Many women motor cyclists are also applying for permission to serve as dispatch bearers.

The Bishop of London went to the front to conduct Easter services for the men of the British Army in the field. This he accomplished virtually under shell fire.